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We may well recognize the subgenus *Trutta* L. as a valid genus, as distinguished from the Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*), the distinction lying in the vomerine teeth as well as in the general habit. The Pacific Salmon (*Oncorhynchus*, *Hypsifario*) differ widely from both.

DAVID STARR JORDAN, Stanford University, Calif.

A LEIOCEPHALUS MISNAMED

In 1916, my friend, Mr. L. L. Mowbray, collecting about the Turks Islands, sent me a series of Leiocephali from Bastion Key. These proved to be unrecognized, and they were named Leiocephalus arenarius Barbour (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 29, 1916, p. 217). By a stupid oversight this name was given in spite of the fact that Tschudi in 1845 (Fauna Peruana, Herp., p. 25) named Steironotus arenarius from Huacho, Peru, which seems to belong to this same genus. Therefore, I propose Leiocephalus psammodromus as a substitute. Type M. C. Z. 11948, from Bastion Key, Turks Island, L. L. Mowbray collector.

THOMAS BARBOUR, Cambridge, Mass.

SOME REPTILE RECORDS FROM NEW ENGLAND

The following list was published by the writer in a recent number of the Bulletin of the Boston Society of Natural History, containing species reported from New England but not represented in the Society's collection.

Ťestudinata: 1. Green turtle, Chelonia mydas (Linn.) Marine. 2. Hawksbill turtle, Eretmochelys imbricata (Linn.) Marine. 3. Geographical terrapin, Graptemys geographica (Lesueur) Lake Champlain, Vt. 4. Spiny soft-shelled turtle, Amyda spinifera, Lesueur, Lake Champlain, Vt. 5. Mud turtle, Kinosternon subrubrum (Lacepede), Connecticut.